

REMARKS

Claims 1 and 4-15 have been amended. Claims 1-15 remain pending.

Priority

Applicants appreciate the Examiner's acknowledgment of the claim for priority and receipt of the priority document.

Objections to Specification and Claims

The title of the invention has been changed, as required.

Claim 6 has been amended as suggested.

35 U.S.C. §102

Claims 1-15 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Beardsley et al. Reconsideration of the rejection is requested in view of the amendments to the claims and for the following reasons.

The present invention relates to data transfer using RDMA (Remote Direct Memory Access). RDMA is a technique for copying, under the condition that the computer node in the receiving side knows the address of the data to be transmitted

of the computer node in the transmitting side or the computer node in the transmitting side knows the address of the data to be received of the computer node in the receiving side. In particular, the technique involves transferring data records between first and second computers stored in the respective main storage devices. According to one of the embodiments of the present invention, the first computer is provided with a transmitter and the second computer is provided with a receiver. In response to the instruction of a processor in the second computer, the receiver in the second computer instructs the transmitter in the first computer to transfer the data records stored in the main storage device of the first computer to the main storage device of the second computer.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, a processor in the first computer is provided with a transmitter that instructs the transmitter to transfer to a receiver in the second computer data records stored in its own main storage device and the second computer stores a copy of the data records in its main storage device. According to the preferred embodiments of the invention, the transfer of the

data records can be performed without intervention of the processors in the first and second computers once the transferring, copying or storing of the data records has been started and the overhead of the processors, therefore, can be greatly reduced.

According to the cited reference to Beardsley et al, in a first site and a second site each provided with a computer and a storage device, data mover 204 provided in the first site reads data records stored in the storage device 206 and sends the data records to data mover 214 provided in the second site. Data mover 214 transfers the received data records to the main storage 217 provided in the second site. Beardsley et al do not disclose the computer system and data transfer method of the present invention wherein a receiver in one of the computers requests a transmitter in the other computer to transfer data records stored in the main storage in the other computer. Furthermore, there is no teaching in Beardsley et al of performing the transferring, copying or storing of data records without intervention of the processors in the computer system, other than the processor in the coupled communication means, once the transferring or copying or storing has been

started.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully assert that the objections to the specification and claims and the rejection of the claims under 35 USC §102(e) should be withdrawn and that the above-identified application be allowed. Accordingly, reconsideration and reexamination is requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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on July 15, 2004, by John R. Mattingly